ration of the time of service of the members of Council, the said House shall nominate ten per-

sons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their

names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall

appoint and commission to serve as members of the Council five years, unless sooner removed.

And the Governor, Legislative Council, and

House of Representatives, shall have authority

to make laws in all cases for the good govern-ment of the district, not repugnant to the prin-

shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath

or affirmation of fidelity and of office, the Gov-

Council and House, assembled in one room

elegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in

Congress, with a right of debating, but not of

voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending to all parts of the Confed

eracy] the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon

these Republics, their laws and constitutions are

States in the said territory, and forever remain

Article the First. No person demeaning him-

Article the Second. The inhabitants of the

capital offences, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great; all fines shall be mode-rate, and no cruel or unusual punishments shall

be inflicted; no man shall be deprived of his lib-

erty or property but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land; and should the public

exigencies make it necessary for the common

preservation to take any person's property, or to

preservation of rights and property, it is under-

private contracts or engagements, bona fide and

Ohio, and Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn

from the Wabash and Post Vincent's due north

to the territorial line between the United States

the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The

line, the Wabash from Post Vincent's to the

THE said territorial line, and by THE said territo-

rial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by

the last mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Penn-

sylvania, and the said territorial line: Provided

constitution and State government: Provided

Article the Sixth. THERE SHALL BE NEITHER

TERRITORY, OTHERWISE THAN IN PUNISHMENT OF

CLAIMING HIS OR HER LABOR OR SERVICE IS AFORE

and independence the 12th. CHAS. THOMSON, Sec'y.

without fraud previously formed.

with them.

emand his particular services, full compensa-

The "Ordinance" we publish to-day, concludes the article from the National Intelligenser, written by Peter Force, Esq., of Washing-

Territory of the United States, North

Be it ordained by the United States in assembled, That the said territory, for the ts, as future circumstances may, in the gion of Congress, make it expedient. it ordained by the authority aforesaid. at the estates both of resident and non-resiproprietors in the said territory, dying in tate, shall descend to and be distributed ong their children and the descendants of a d child in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grand-child to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them; and where there shall be no chilren or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree; and among col- erected; to fix and establish those principles a laterals, the children of a deceased brother or the basis of all laws, constitutions, and governsister of the intestate shall have in equal parts ments, which forever hereafter shall be among them their deceased parent's share; and in the said territory; to provide also for the es-THERE SHALL IN NO CASE BE A DISTINCTION BETWEEN KINDRED OF THE WHOLE AND HALF BLOOD; ment therein, and for their admission to a share saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate in the Federal Councils on an equal footing average in an art of the real estate for life, and with the original States, at as early periods a her third part of the real interest:

[where there shall be no children of intestate] may be consistent with the general interest:

[where there shall be no children of intestate] It is hereby ordened and declared by the aune-third part of the personal estate; and this one-this presents and dower shall remain therity oferesaid, That the following articles in full force until altered by the Legislature of the district. And until the Governor and Judges tween the original States and the People and shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned. said territory may be devised or unalterable, unless by common consent, to-wit: bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be (being of full age,) and attested by three witnesses; and real estates may be conveyed by ship or religious sentiments in the said terrilease and release, or bargain and sale, signed, tory scaled, and delivered by the person, being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged. the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, ourts, and registers shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transd by delivery, saving, however, to the inhabitants of Kaskaskies and Post Vincent FRENCH AND CANADIAN INHABITANTS, AND OTHER SECTLERS OF THE KASKASKIES, SAINT VINCENT'S.

tion shall be made for the same; and, in the just Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time, stood and declared that no law ought ever to be Congress, a Governor, whose commission in any manner whatever interfere with or affect years, unless sooner revoked by Congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in one thousand acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

AND THE NEIGHBORING VILLAGES WHO HAVE HERE-

TOYOLK PROFESSED THEMSELVES CITIZENS OF VIR-

unia, their laws and customs now in force

among them relative to the descent and convey-

There shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a Secretary, whose commission and have a freehold estate therein, in five hun- and all persons while young shall be taught some treaty shall be made and exchanged by both pardred acres of land, while in the exercise of his disce. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve always be observed towards the Indians; their the public records of the district, and the pro- them without their consent; and in their prop-Secretary of Congress. There shall also be ap- justice and humanity shall from time to time be pointed a Court to consist of three judges, any made, for preventing wrongs being done to two of whom to form a court, who shall have a them, and for preserving peace and friendship non law jurisdiction, and reside in the disrict, and have each therein a freehold estate in five hundred acres of land, while in the exervatinue in force during bood behavior.

The Governor and Judges, or a majority of

commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and portion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the Legislatures of the district

After the General Assembly shall be or- bona fide purchasers. No tax shall be imposed &c. ganized, the powers and duties of magistrates on lands the property of the United States; and

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution process, criminal and civil, the Governor shall make proper divisions thereof; and he shall proceed from time to time, as circumstances may uire, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter

So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall ceive authority, with time and place, to elect Representatives from their counties or town-ships, to represent them in the General Assembly; provided that, for every five hundred free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representanumber and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the Legislature; provided that so person shall be eligible or qualified to act as clared, that the boundaries of these three States representative unless he shall have been a citi-ten of one of the United States three years and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have authority to form one or two States in that a representative unless he shall have been a citiwe resided in the district three years, and in part of the said territory which lies north of an her case shall likewise hold in his own right, east and west line drawn through the southerly in fee simple, two hundred acres of land within bend or extreme of Lake Michigan; and when-the same. Provided also, that a freehold in fifty ever any of the said States shall have sixty acres of land in the district, having been a citi-thousand free inhabitants therein, such State and of one of the States, and being resident in shall be admitted by its delegates into the Conthe district, or the like freehold and two years' gress of the United States, on an equal footing residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The Representatives thus elected shall serve for constitution and State government: Provided

and a House of Representatives. The Legisla-tive Council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner requorum, and the members of the Council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to-wit: As soon as Representatives shall be elected, the Governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together. time and place for them to meet together, and, when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district state of them to meet together, and, when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district state of the stat dents in the district, and each possessed of a freshold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congress; five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve

Congress shall appoint and commission to serve

That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, resaid; and whenever a vacancy shall hap- RELATIVE TO THE SUBJECT OF THIS ORDINANCE, be pea in the Council, by death or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each Done by the United States in Congress, asvacancy, and return their names to Congress; one of whom Congress shall appoint and com-mission for the residue of the term; and every five years, four months at least before the expi-

LOUISVILLE, KY.: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1847.

"PROVE ALL THINGS: HOLD PAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

declaring if he did not receive the most complete satisfaction by 12 o'clock the next day, the armistice should cease from that hour.

Gen. Santa Anna replied explaining and apole gising, but saying that the true cause, of Gen-Scott's threat, was, his not signing a treaty which would lessen the territory of the Republic and dishonor it.

ciples and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills having passed by a majority in the House, and by a majority in the Council, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent; but no bill or legislative act what-On the 7th, Mr. Trist's propositions were deever shall be of any force without his assent. The Governor shall have power to convene, prorogue, and dissolve the General Assembly, clared by the Mexican Commissioners inadmissible, who decided that notice should be given to when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The Governor, Judges, Legislative Council,
Secretary, and such other officers as Congress Gen. Scott, that the armistice should cease on the 9th." But Gen. S. commenced his attack on

ernor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the Governor. As soon as lows:
a Legislature shall be formed in the district, the

shall have authority by joint ballot to elect a James K. Polk, President of the United States

may come, greeting: Know ye, that, desirous of re-establishing ce, harmony, and good relations between the nited States of America and the United Mexican States, and to remove all grounds of comlaint, having especial confidence in the integri-, prudence, and talents of Senor Don Nicholas P. Trist, we have named him commissioner of the United States to the Mexican Republic, and invested him, in the fullest and most complete manner, with ample power and authority, in the name of the United States, to meet and confer

with any person or persons who shall have simi-lar authority from the Republic of Mexico, and between them to negotiate and conclude an arangement of the differences which exist beween the two countries-a treaty of peace, ami-, and lasting boundaries between the United tates of America and the Mexican nation-for he definitive settlement of all reclamations of the citizens and Government of the United States self in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ev-er be molested on account of his mode of wordi reclamations of that Government and its citizens against the United States; and in like manner to determine the limits and boundaries beween the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, and all other matters said territory shall always be entitled to the and things suitable for negotiation, and bearing benefits of the writ of habeas corpus and of the upon the interests of both nations, transmitting trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law; all persons shall be bailable unless for

In testimony whereof, this document is sealed with the seal of the United States.

Done and executed under my hand, in the city of Washington, on the 15th day of April, in the and forty-seven, and in the seventy-first year of

United States, by and with the advise and con-

the independence of the United States. JAMES K. POLK. President of the United States. JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State. THE AMERICAN PROJECT OF A TREATY.

motion of religion, [and] morality, AND KNOWLrespective countries, territories, cities towns. by Congress, a Secretary, whose commission and continue in force for four years, unless THE HAPPINESS OF MANKIND, schools and the sons. All hostilities by sea and land shall defimeans of education shall forever be encouraged, nilely cease as soon as the ratifications of this

Ast. 2. All the prisoners of war made by the acts and laws passed by the Legislature, and lands and property shall never be taken from both parties, as well by sea as land, shall be returned as soon as practicable after the exchange erty, rights, and liberty they never shall be invapartment, and transmit authentic copies of such | ded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars | if there be at present any Mexican citizens held acts and proceedings every six months to the authorized by Congress; but laws founded in captive by the Camanches or any other savage made, for preventing wrongs being done to States, as the same are defined by this treaty, them and for preserving peace and friendship the Government of the United States will re-

Article the Fourth. The said territory and the liberty to return to their homes in Mexico. States which may be formed therein, shall forey-ART. 3. So soon as this treaty shall have er remain a part of this Confederacy of the Unibeen duly ratified by the United Mexican States, ted States of America, subject to the articles of it shall be made known with the least delay to Confederation, and to such alterations therein the commanders of the force by sea and land, of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such as shall be constitutionally made; and, to all the both parties; and in consequence there shall be laws of the original States, criminal and civil, acts and ordinances of the United States in Conas may be necessary and best suited to the cir- gress assembled, conformable thereto. The in- land, as well on the part of the military and naas may be accessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to
Congress from time to time, which laws shall be
in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved of by Congress; but afterwards the Legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

The General Assembly therein, unless disapportioned on them by Congress, according to portioned on them by Congress, according to fratifications of the present treaty, all the forts, territories, places, and possessions, whattery shall think fit. The Governor for the time being shall be other States; and the taxes for paying their pro- the United States from the United Mexican States during the war, except such as are comprehended within the limits of the United States. rank of general officers; all general officers or districts, or new States, as in the original as the same remain defined by Article 4 of thi above that rank | shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

States, within the time agreed upon by the Unitreaty, shall be returned without delay and without causing any destruction or extraction Previous to the organization of the General tures of those districts, or new States, shall nev- of artillery, or of any other public property Assembly, the Governor shall appoint such ma- er interfere with the primary disposal of the whatever, originally captured in said forts gistrates and other civil officers, in each county soil by the United States in Congress assembled, places, and which remain in them when the or township, as he shall find necessary for the nor with any regulations Congress may find ne-ratification of this treaty shall be exchanged; of peace and good order in the cossary for securing the title in such soil to the and in the same manner all the forts, territories

ART. 4. The dividing line between the two and other civil officers shall be regulated and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxdefined by the said Assembly; but all magised higher than residents. The navigable waco, three leagues from land in front of the trates and other civil officers, not herein other- ters leading into the Mississippi and St. Law- mouth of the Rio Grande; thence along the wise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by shall be common highways, and forever free, as the southern line of New Mexico; thence westwell to the inhabitants of the said territory as ward along the Southern limit of New Mexico, to the citizens of the United States, and those of to the southwest angle of the same; thence any other States that may be admitted into the northward along the western line of New Mexi-Confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty co to where the same is cut by the first branch therefor. of said river, then to a point in said line nearest Article the Fifth. There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three nor more the said branch; and thence in a direct line than five States, as soon as Virginia shall alter the same, and downward by the middle of said her act of cession and [authorize] consent to branch and of the said river Gila; until it empthe same, shall become fixed and established as ties into the Rio Colorado; and thence down follows, to-wit: The western State in THE said wards by the middle of the Colorade and by the territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the middle of the Gulf of California to the Pacific

> ART. 5. In consideration of the extension o and Canada, and by the said territorial line to fined by the preceding article, and by the stipumiddle State shall be bounded by the said direct 8, the United States abandon forever against the United Mexican States all reclamation on ac-Ohio; by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due count of the costs of this war; and, besides, north from the mouth of the Great Miami to agree to pay to the United Mexican States, in the

city of Mexico, the sum of —.

ART. 6. In full consideration of the stipulations contained in Articles 4 and 8 of this treaty, the United States agree to assume and pay all sums at present due to claimants, and those which may be hereafter established, according to the convention concluded between the two Republics in the city of Mexico, on the 30th of January, 1843, to provide for the payment of what shall be decided in favor of the claimants, according to a convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic, on the 11th of agree to assume and pay all reclamations of citi-zens of the United States against the Government of the United Mexican States, not pre-viously decided, to an amount not exceeding three millions of dollars, which have arisen prior to the 13th of May, 1846, and which shall be of the representative, or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the Confederacy such administration and provided and the consistent with the general integral of the Confederacy such administration and provided always, that in deciding on the validity of the terms of the Confederacy such administration and provided always, that in deciding on the validity of the confederacy such administration and provided and the roll of may, reste, and which shall be adjudged to be due by a commission established by the Government of the United States, whose decisions shall be definitive and conclusive; provided always, that in deciding on the validity of the constitution and government so to be formed by the Government of the United States, whose decisions shall be definitive and conclusive; provided always, that in deciding on the validity of the constitution and government so to be formed by the Government of the United States, whose decisions shall be definitive and conclusive; provided always, that in deciding on the validity of the constitution and government so to be formed by the Government of the United States, whose decisions shall be definitive and conclusive; provided always, that in deciding on the validity of the constitution and government so to be formed by the Government of the United States, whose decisions shall be definitive and conclusive; provided always, that in deciding on the validity of the constitution and government so to be formed by the Government of the United States, whose decisions shall be definitive and conclusive; provided always, that in deciding the constitution and government so to be formed by the Government of the United States, whose decisions shall be definitive and conclusive; provided always are constituted as the constitution and government so the constit township for which he was a member to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The General Assembly, or Legislature, shall consist of the Governor, Legislature, shall consist of the Governor, Legislature of the Le SLAVERY NOR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE IN THE SAID

> commissioners, or of the claimants, it shall be within a period to be fixed by Congress, a petition to that effect to the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs, which shall be forwarded to him by the Secretary of State of the United States; and the Mexican Government agrees to remit, with as little delay as possible after the receipt of this petition, whatever of the said Done by the United States in Congress, as-sembled, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of the sovereignty

September 6th. Gen. Scott addressed Santacomplaining of a breach of the armistice, and
declaring if he did not receive the most complete
satisfaction by 12 o'clock the next day, the arintimation of the did not receive the most complete
satisfaction by 12 o'clock the next day, the arintimation of the did not receive the most complete
satisfaction by 12 o'clock the next day, the arintimation of the did not receive the most complete
satisfaction by 12 o'clock the next day, the arintimation of the did not receive the most complete
satisfaction by 12 o'clock the next day, the arintimation of the did not receive the most complete
satisfaction by 12 o'clock the next day, the arintimation of the did not receive the most complete
satisfaction by 12 o'clock the next day, the arintimation of the did not receive the most complete
satisfaction by 12 o'clock the next day, the arfacts which they expect to prove by such books, registers, or documents shall have first been stated under oath or affirmation.

ART. 8. The Government of the United Mexical States hereby forever concedes and guaranties to the Government and citizens of the United States the right to transport across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, from sea to sea, by whatever means of communication may at the time exist, whether by land or he water, free from all tolls or charges, all article whatsoever the natural products of the United States, or the products of its manufactures, or by the products and manufacturers of any country whatever belonging to the Government or citizens of the United Agr. 8. The Government of the United Mexi-Kings Mills on the Sth."

We omit details, and come at once to documents. These are important, and are as follows:

COMMISSION OF MR. TRIST.

James K. Polk, President of the United States.

Commission of the United States and guaranties to the Government and citizens of the United States the same right of passage for the United States the same right of passage for the United States the same right of passage for the United States the same right of passage for the United States the same right of passage for the United States the same right of passage for the United States the same right of passage for the United States the same right of passage for the United States the same right of passage for the United States the same right of passage for the United States the same right of passage for the United States the same right of passage for the United States the same right of passage for the United States the same right of passage for the United States the same right of passage for the United States the same right of passage to all the United States are same right of passage to all the United States are same right of passage to all the United States are same right of passage for the United States the same right of passage for the United States are same right of passage for the United States are same right of passage for the United States are same right of passage for the United States are same right of passage for the United States are same right of passage for the United States are same right of passage for the United States are same right of passage for the United States are same right of passage for the United States are same right of passage for the United States are same right of passage for the United States are same right of passage for the United States are same right of passage for the United States are same right of passage for the United States are same right of passage for the United States are same right of passage for the United States are same right of passage for the United States are same right of pa as it grants to its own citizens, by any railroad or canal which may hereafter be constructed across said Isthmus, whether by the Government of the United Mexican States, or by its authorization, paying only such tolls as may be es-tablished; and no other or more enerous tolls shall be imposed as concetted upon the articles or merchandise mentioned belonging to the Gov-ernment and citizens of the United States, or on the persons of said citizens, for passage over said railroad or canal, than shall be charged or collected for the same articles and merchandise co, or whatsoever foreign country, or he persons of its citizens. None of the said articles, be they what they may, which may pass over this Isthmus from sea to sea, in either direction, whether by the present communications or by any railroad or canal which may hereafter made, with the object of being transported to any port of the United States, or of any foreign ciation of this town, and which is connected ticle promise, with as little delay as possible, mutually to agree upon and establish such regula- of the arguments in favor of the simple distions as may be deemed necessary to avoid fraud tribution of the Scriptures; of the objections

ART. 9. All the effects, commodities, or merwar, by whatsoever port or place of either party, or by the citizens or subjects of any neutral Power, while the same has been in the military occupation of the other, shall be permitted to year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred of them, or on the exportation of the said proproperty in the same manner in every respect as if the importation of the same had been made in time of peace, and had paid the duties according to the laws of each country respectively.

ART. 10. The treaty of friendship, comm

and navigation, concluded in the city of Mexi- the means of pastoral superintendence in co, on the 5th of April, in the year of our Lord these districts are exceedingly limited in seventh Convention of the Protestant Episcopal ART. 1. There shall be a firm and universal 1831, between the United States of America seace between the United States of America and and the United Mexican States, and each of its proportion to the population, and I know no Church in the diocess of New Hampshire, was Article the Third. [Institutions for the proticles, are hereby renewed for the term of eight exertions of those who are laboring night Wednesday, June 10, 1347.

Wednesday, June 10, 1347.

There are sixteen clergymen connected with years, from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, with the same effect and virtue as if they formed part hereof; it being understood that each of the contracting particles which the Bible Society proposes to give, by which the Bible Society proposes to give, by ties reserves to itself the right, at any time after the said term of eight years to terminate the same, giving one year's previous notice to the

quire the restoration of such captives, and their shall be exchanged in the city of Washington ted our religious differences to operate against within the period of — months from the date of the signing of the same, or sooner, if that that great object of national education adjourned after a short session, to be convened that that great object of national education on the call of the Standing Committee. The

"Accest 25, 1847.—The armistice which the General of the enemy asked having been agreed to, and it being necessary to appoint upon the part of the Mexican Government Commission." of the Diocese, in relation to its Bishop:

Recolved, That it is the solemn conviction of name of his Government, Don Jose Joaquin de Herrera, Deputy General, D. Antonio Monjardin, Magistrate of the Supreme Court, and D. Antonio Garay, were appointed; sending them atonio Garay, were appointed; sending them at the same time the notification of their appointment, in which they were notified to meet ter life; and if they are not so educated, it lates the Ministry of Resolved. That a copy of the foregoing resolved are not so educated, it lates the Ministry of Resolved. o-morrow at 11 o'clock at the Ministry of Re- is the more incumbent upon us to provide ference. dence of the President, in order to receive their instructions agreed to in Ministerial Council.
"The Minister of Relations will form a memo-

randum, which the Commissioners will take with them, and which the President will place in their hands. By this they shall be restricted to their true mission; which, for the present, is no other than to hear the propositions of peace which the Government of the United States pretend to make to the Mexican Government. nmediately making known to it (the Mexican Government) the contents of the propositions, that they may be duly examined, and that the President and his Ministers may act upon them. The Government will reserve to itself to give to the Commissioners sufficient instructions to enter upon the preliminaries of the negotiation, consulting the Minister of Relations as far as may be necessary to the discharge of their comthat we are met here, forgetting mere differnational difference with the domestic affairs of the Republic.—For. Cor. mission, and certainly not agreeing to any thing without the previous approbation of the Gov-

The Mexican commissioners were instructed to offer a treaty upon certain bases. August 31st, these commissioners declared that they could not negotiate under the instructions given-The result was that Mexico offered the follow-

ART. 1, Is merely an expression of a desire ART. 1, is merely an expression of a desire that there may be a firm and lasting peace between the two Republics.

ART. 2. Stipulates that all prisoners taken by cordially uniting with others who differ with that there may be a firm and lasting peace be-

and or sea shall be given up after the treaty is signed, and that any Mexicass who may be prisoners of the savage tribes of Indians within the limits of the United States, shall be given up by the Government of the United States and return ART. 3. All the forts, towns, or territory and

artillery taken by the United States shall be re-Avr. 4. The dividing line between the two ART. 4. The dividing line between the two Republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, in front, from the southern mouth of the Bay of Corpus Christi, to run in a straight line through said lay to the mouth of the Rio de las Nueces; to follow themse the course of that river to its source; from the course of the river Nueces astraight line mills. source of the river Nucces astraight line will be raced until it meet the actual frontier of New Mexico in the east southeast part. It will thence follow the actual frontier of New Mexico by the

scribed by the first and fifth articles of the unratified convention, concluded in the city of Mexico on the 20th of November, 1843, and in no case shall they give judgment in favor of any claim not embraced by those principles and rules. And the United States for the present and the future exonorate the United Mexican States from any of the said demands whatsoever, and the united Mexican of Commissioners.

Art. 7. If in the opinion of the said board of Commissioners, or of the claimants, it shall be commissioners, or of the claimants, it shall be added to release the Mexican Government from the commissioners, or of the decision of any of the said and the future of the united States of Mexico, on the day of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty.

Arts 6. and 7. By these articles the U. States and the frontier of New Mexico to Mexico agrees to pay the package of the present and the city of Mexico and the United States, the Government of the United States of Mexico agree to pay to the Government of the United States of Mexico agrees to pay to the Government of the United States of Mexico agrees to pay to the Government of the United States of Mexico agrees to pay to the Government of the United States of Mexico agrees to pay to the Government of the United States of Mexico agrees to pay to the decision of the said board of Commissioners.

Arts 6. and 7. By these articles the U. States agree to pay to the exchange of ratifications of this treaty.

Arts 6. and 7. By these articles the U. States agree to pay to the exchange of ratifications of this treaty.

Arts 6. and 7. By these articles the U. States agree to pay to the exchange of ratifications of this treaty.

Arts 6. and 7. By these articles the U. States agree to pay to the exchange of ratifications of the united States of Mexico agree to pay to the text awakened inquiry, and even suspicion; and one prying churchman, who had the means of examination at hand, discovered at home that the sermon was Tillotson's! In the afternoon the intention of the said

Observer.

lege of returning to Mexico, without any tax ART. 11. All grants of land made by the Mexi-

ART. 11. All grants of land made by the Mexican Government previous to the cession of territory are to be respected by the Government of the United States.

ART. 12. The Government of the United States binds itself solemnly not to admit henceforward the annexation of any district or territory comprised within the limit assigned by the present treaty to the Mexican Republic. This solemn compromise is one of the conditions under which Mexico makes a cession of territory to the Republic of North America.

Consecration.—The new synagogue of the congregation of the "Seekers of Peace," in Juliana street, was consecrated yesterday afternoon, to the worship of the God of Israel. The edifice is neat and tasteful, and the interior finished with great care and with much magnificence, marked here and there by the beautiful emblems and characteristics of the Jewish people. The ground floor itself is sufficiently commodious to seat a large congregation; in addition to which there is a spacious gallery on to the Republic of North America.

ART. 13. All goods now in the ports occupie by the American troops will pay the duties es-tablished by the Republic, unless they have been pre-paid; otherwise they will be confiscated. ART. 14. The Government of the United States will satisfy justly the claims of Mexican citizens for damage the American troops have

Hebrew, while over all is a large and beautiful-ART. 15 merely relates to the ratification of ly executed American eagle and shield, with a splendid gas-light on either side. The effect of the whole when lit up—the combination of the the treaty.

Mr. Trist, and blood again flows, and no human foresight can tell the end.

Sir M. Peel at the Tamworth Bible Society.

the whole when lit up—the combination of the emblems of our nationality and those of the Jewish faith—is beautiful indeed. The ceremonies of consecration commenced at four o'clock, by which time every part of the synagogue was crowded, the galleries being filled exclusively by ladies, and by all the greatest interest was manifested in the solemn rites, which were commenced with a symphony by an efficient orchestra, consisting of two full brass and string hands. On Wednesday, the annual meeting of the above Society was held at Tamworth. string bands. At twelve o'clock, Sir Robert Peel accom-The minister, the Rev. Dr. Kann, then standpanied by the vicar of the parish, Mr. Pye, ing outside of the door, knocked, saying, "Open Rev. J. C. Miller, Birmingham, and sevelected for the same articles and merchandise be-longing to the Government or citizens of Mexi-co, or whatsoever foreign country, or be per-took his sent as chairman of the meeting. took his seat as chairman of the meeting .tered and proceeded to the sacred Ark, from Prayer was then offered up, after which Sir Robert Peel said, I have had the honor for whence they returned to receive the Law-rolls, formed, amid the responses of the choir and the several years past of filling the chief office in connection with the Branch Bible Assocountry, shall be subject to the payment of any with the General Bible Society. When I dress in German, followed by the Rev. Mr. Lesduty whatever, whether of importation or exportation. The two Governments by this artation of it implied a careful consideration and smuggling in consequence of the right of way hereby granted and perpetually guarantied to the Government and citizens of the United distribution and acquiescence in the principles of the Society; and I arrived at the con-

J. Q. ADAMS .- At the ordination of Mr. Win R. Algen, as Pastor of the Mount Pleasant Congregational Society at Roxbury, we noticed ADAMS, a delegate from the church in Quincy, of which he is a member. We were glad to see viction that the advantages to be derived that although his steps were feeble, owing to chandise which have been introduced during the war, by whatsoever port or place of either party, or by the citizens or subjects of any neutral interest of the sample distribution of the Scriptians of subjects of any neutral interest of the sample distribution of the Scriptians of subjects of any neutral interest of subjects of subjects of any neutral interest of subjects of subjects of any neutral interest of subjects of s tions that were urged against it. It is impossible to look at the condition of society to take in all the proceedings, the general remain free from confiscation of any charge or in this country without being convinced that health of this much respected sage and patriot duty which there may be on the sale or exchange of them, or on the exportation of the said property from the country; and the proprietors are hereby permitted to sell or dispose of said in this country without being convinced that great and important changes have taken place in many districts. By the spread of manufactures many villages of little imporwill be able to proceed to Washington at the tance, and scarcely known by name, have gathering of the next Congress, and exercise become immense manufacturing towns, com-prising thousands and tens of thousands of population, and it must be quite obvious that

tion to which there is a spacious gallery on

three sides of the building. At the west end is the pulpit, very richly and tastefully decorated,

ed and sacred emblem, the "Ark of the Cove

nant." where the tablets containing the laws of

Moses are deposited.

The front of the Ark is covered with a rich

crimson velvet, on which is an inscription in

EPISCOPACY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE -The forty-

population the Divine Scriptures. There is firmed—three ordained priests, and four ordain-a great movement of the public mind rela-ed deacons. Four persons have been received as a late breakfast, and you are among new scenes

America, with the approbation and consent of the United the Senate, and by the President of the United Mexican States, with the previous approbation of the General Congress; and the ratification of the General Congress of the General Congress of the Ge

THE NEW YORK EPISCOPAL CONVENTION has shall be obtained by a sacrifice on the part business was conducted in a friendly and chris-STATEMENT OF THE MEXICAN PRESIDENT.

Statement of the Most Excellent President in a lithur control it. By the charge Statement of the Most Excellent President in a have hitherto prevented it. Be the character of the Conference for relief from the present "an-

part of the Mexican Government Commission-ers who should hear—nothing more—the pro-positions of peace which the Commissioner of plete; whether the instruction be complete the United States might wish to make in the or deficient, believe me it is absolutely ne. terests, demand that it be relieved from its pre-

them in after life with the means of receiv-THE CAUSE OF POPULAR LIBERTY IN SWITZERing it. Whether the system of public education be religious or not, the necessity of bers, M. Guizot took the opportunity of alludgiving access to the word of God remains ing to the struggles now going on in Switzer-land and Italy. The Viscount de Flavigny having interpellated the Freuch Foreign minister upon these points, M. Guizot disclaimed, as heretofore, any intention on the part of France to tide-water, from the 1st September, 1846, to I cannot conclude these observations to interfere in the affairs of Switzerland, no intervention, he declared, being intended. The without expressing my most cordial satisfac-tion that this meeting is not composed ex-clusively of any one denomination of Chris-tians. I do most cordially related that all ter professes. She may be assured that it will without expressing my most cordial satisfactians. I do most cordially rejoice that all ter professes. She may be assured that it will be responded to by England with anxious and realons sinearity.

ences, and aiding in this common object. of Presbyterian.

Miss Dix.-This benevolent lady has suc-We make no compromise by meeting for coeded in persuading the Legislature of Illithis purpose. I would not meet here today if I thought I was making a compro- Asylum. mise of my religious opinions. I avow that NEW VERSION OF THE SCRIPTURES .- Dr. Pusey

I am most decidedly in favor of the Estab. and some of his friends have issued proposals for lished Church: I am in favor of that form a new version of the Scriptures. of Christianity established in this country;

WELL WORTH REMEMBERING.

Attend well to your business. me upon these points, but concur with me Dare to do right. Envy no man. Faithfully perform your duty.

I give a decided preference to its forms, to

Go not in the path of vice. VERY STRANGE, BUT VERY TRUE .- On Have respect for your character. Trinity Sunday last a remarkable incident Infringe on no one's right. occurred in a rural parish on the banks of Know thyself. preacher, and the congregation saw no reason to lament the change. The discourse was of the first order of eloquence

commissioners, or or the claimants, it shall be considered necessary for the decision of any of the smile claims that any books, registers, or documents which may be in the possession or power of the United Mexican States should be examined, the commissioners or claimants shall make, within a period to be fixed by Congress, a petition to that effect to the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs, which shall be forwarded to mon. too, was Archbishop Tillotson's! Incubent and curate had alike been regardless day a large number of shirts was prepared by the fairest hands of Baltimore, for the other curate had alike been regardless by the fairest hands of Baltimore, for the other curate had to regulate the prices on such a scale that the humblest might enjoy the gallant defenders of their country.

NUMBER 18. RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Rail-roads give employment to "lots of folks." Look at their effect in this particular in Great

There were 3,505 railes of rail-road completed in England and Scotland; 1145 stations. These

employed 47,218 persons. There were at the same time, 6,455 miles of rail-way under construction. These employed 303,727 persons!

Of these, 263,594 were laborers and artificer 8,967 inspectors, porters and police

9,621 quarry men and carters.

5,514 superintendents, foremen, &c.

3,596 engineers, surveyors and draughts 5,024 Plate lavers. 5,933 clerks, rashiers, and accountants; an

2,178 secretaries, treasurers, &c. 303,727

Says a writer: A very tolerable army of employees! And when to this number is added to the host of butchers, bakers, tailors, &c., who derive an income and living from the expenditure of these 300,000 persons; when we add to these the brick-makers, carriage-builders, iron-workers, hewers of wood, &c., whose labor is demande for the production of the materials consumed in these roads; and again, add in the women and children dependant upon the husbands and fathers employed, we shall find, says the Times, that the number of persons absolutely dependant upon the railroads already completed, and upon those actually in progress, is not less than three millions!

But the entire tale is not yet told. In the session of 1846-7 acts were passed for the con-struction of 4,618 additional miles of railroad; authorizing calls for £90,298,430, and loans to which, after the seven circuits had been per- the amount of £42,318,938; being together, £132,617,368. This amount will probably be music of the orchestra, were deposited in the Ark. The usual prayers were then said, after which the Rev. Dr. Kahn delivered an able adwill be employed, and these will represent, including themselves, an aggregate of at least 3,000,000 of men, women, and children, to derive their support for four years from the con-struction of the railroads authorized to be constructed by the acts of Parliament passed during the last session. This aggregate of exense and employment is indeed a large one, out probably considerably within the fact. It is not to be supposed that the whole of these roads will be in the course of formation at one and the same time; but it is pretty evident, it my calculations be correct, and I have derived them from the most authentic sources, that from six to seven millions of the population of Great Britain will derive their support from this ource for several years to come, and, further, that if the railroad speculation should not lead to their extension a single mile beyond their present authorized length, those at present legaized by Parliament would, when compl furnish, employment and support for at least two millions of persons, so long as that mode of conveyance shall remain in the ascendancy. .

The extent of business on working lines may be deduced from the statement that unual return of receipts for

Passengers on railroads was £6,309,714

I have not at hand a statement of the number of passengers by raiload later than for the last six months of 1845, (the least productive half year, by-the-by,) which is stated by Dr. Bowring as having been 16,720,550.

Railroad travelling enables you to get a hunagreat movement of the public mind relation party.

ART. 11. The treaty shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of whatever creed or religious denomination, parishes, and no large additions in numbers and to be provided to the public education. All parties, of whatever creed or religious denomination, parishes, and no large additions in numbers and to be people with scarcely any expense of candidates for orders.

"As respects extension, I feel humbled, when time or money, and with very little fatigue. This has led to ten people with scarcely any expense of time or money, and with very little fatigue. This has led to ten people with scarcely any expense of whatever creed or religious denomination, parishes, and no large additions in numbers and miles from Sunderland to London, yet such is the perfection of railway travelling that I have knewn a lady in delicate health leave the former place after midday lunch and be with her friends at the latter place before 9 o'clock in the even-

New Orleans-The Eric Canal.

The trade of New Orleans we had suppose from the Eric Canal at tide-water, from 1st May, 1847, to 1st September, 1847, a period of only four months.

Flour, 2,392,507 bris 1,617,665 bris. Wheat, 2,533,589 hush, 1,670,000 bush Corn, 4,504,985 " 7,065,000 "

In the space of four months, the receipts of Flour, are greater by 750,000 bbls., and of Wheat by 850,000 bushels, than the receipts at New Orleans for the whole of the year. The article of Corn is less by 2,500,000 bushels.

the 1st September, 1847, embracing the entire

Flour, 3,858,300 bris. 1,617,675 bris. Wheat, 4,599,272 bush. 1,670,000 bush. Corn, 5,083,318 * 7,065,800 ** This statement, which we take from the Albany Argus, embraces the entire commercial season. The difference in Wheat and Flour is very great; the excess of Corn at New Orleans is quite large. Still the increase of Corn sent by the Eric Canal is greater than the increase by way of the Mississippi. The former ran up from 400,000 bushels to 5,000,000 in one year -at New Orleans, the receipts have remain

ed steady nearly at 1,500,000 bushels. As soon as the Eastern railways are completed, there will be a greater increase of trade by these routes, and, perhaps, a consequent falling off, in many articles, in the Crescent City. The decrease in Tobacco is very great already.

The immense defect that want of sympa

thy is, may be strikingly seen in the failure of the many attempts that have been in all ages to construct the Christian character, omitting sympathy. It has produced num-bers of people walking up and down one narrow plank of self-restraint, ponder ing over their own merits and demerits, keeping out, not the world exactly, but their fellow creatures, from their hearts, and caring only to drive their neighbors before them on this plank of theirs, or to push them headlong. Thus with many virtues, and much hard work at the formation of character, we have had splendid bigots or sorious small people .- Friends in Coun-

ENGAGE JENNY LIND FOR THE MILLION. -Efforts have been making in Manchester to get up a concert for the purpose of giv. ing all classes in that community an opportunity of hearing Jenny Lind. The project has been laid aside for the present, in consepleasure of hearing her .- English paper.